

THE VALENTINE DEMOCRAT

I. M. RICE, Publisher.

VALENTINE, NEBRASKA.

Religion is never worn out by every-day use.

Two often cease to be company after they are made one.

No man has the heart to say "No" when a girl asks if he really and truly loves her.

Canada wants to buy Greenland. All right, if she will put her torrid little temper on cold storage there.

Boston is pleased to note that the period of intense refrigeration has passed. In other words, the beans have thawed.

A Philadelphia skiographer has discovered that the X-ray will bleach the blackest negro. Farewell, then, to the color line.

Poet Laureate Austin continues to demonstrate that an author with sufficient influence can manage to get on without inspiration.

This year's cotton crop is reported to be worth \$700,000,000. How is it that Mr. Rockefeller hasn't taken over the cotton business?

Why we smile. The rain-making hoax, which has run its course in this country, is being worked extensively by "drought-busters" in Australia.

Perhaps after reading about the Iroquois theater horror the Chicago carnage murderers may feel that they were hopeless amateurs.

Emperor William's voice is as good as new again. He has, however, demonstrated his ability to run things just about as well without as with the use of it.

A New York man committed suicide rather than undergo an operation for appendicitis. He must have been afraid the doctors would do something worse than kill him.

The skeleton of a man eleven feet high is said to have been found in Nevada recently. He must have gone there in an early day and grown up considerably beyond the country.

The Pope has promulgated the somewhat caustic comment that there is too much operatic singing in the churches and too little real worship. No sinner may climb to heaven on the chromatic scale.

A scientist has figured it out that 5,000,000,000 years hence the days will be fifty-five hours long, but the laboring man who is now clamoring for an eight-hour day should not allow this to worry them.

The personal tax list for 1904 was issued in New York not long ago. It shows that J. Pierpont Morgan will pay on a valuation of \$400,000 this year as against \$600,000 in 1903. Notwithstanding the bump Mr. Morgan appears to have a tidy sum left.

A man isn't necessarily a preacher because he wears a sanctimonious face and has an abnormal appetite for fried chicken. The most ministerial-looking man we ever saw swore till he scorched all the paint off one side of a freight car just because his train was late.

The habit of swearing is not as common as it used to be in this country. Gentlemen no longer use the language with the unvarnished freedom of the days of Sheridan, when a gentleman was accustomed to consign himself, collectively and in sections, to the lowest depths of perdition in the presence of ladies while paying tribute to their charms. Undoubtedly many youths who were not brought up to swear do swear now and then under provocation, but there is, all things considered, an increasing respect for the English language.

Plainsmen on Western cattle ranches have called attention to a new illustration of the adaptability of animal instinct to emergencies. The cattle of former days were of the long-horned kind. When the herd was threatened with an attack by wolves, the calves were placed in the middle of the bunch, and the older animals formed themselves into a solid phalanx about them, all facing outward. The cattle of to-day are largely hornless. If, as occasionally happens still, the herd is attacked by wolves, the calves are guarded as before, but the herd faces in instead of out. Their horns, not their horns, are now their weapons.

"The average woman" does not sound like a phrase of high compliment. Yet the average woman is doubtless the most needed woman in modern civilization. It is interesting and inspiring to see that she has made marked progress during the centuries. She is much more capable and more lovable than three hundred years ago. Her advance is somewhat due to the work of those few leaders who make new paths, and encourage more timid souls to follow them. But for the most part it can be traced to the steady, slow improvement all along the line—an improvement traceable directly to the average woman herself. She makes better bread and better soup than she used to make; she reads more books and better ones; she has a firmer hand and a more understanding heart with children; she gives more discriminatingly in charity; her household, small

or large, is better ordered; her love has more purity and more fire; her religion is more Christlike in its wisdom and its compassion.

Of all the exhibits of the early years none is more imposing nor of wider interest than that of the life insurance organizations. These annual showings of what life insurance really is, what it means, how it stands and what it is doing are the source of attention and pride to hundreds of thousands of families directly interested in the statements in question. Great arrays of figures, remarkable lists of responsible managerial names and high official endorsements of the grand total footings characterize the tabulated statements, while sound logic and good, vigorous English are features of those which have assertions or arguments to present. They tell of a remarkable yearly story of protection to the family; of vast sums disbursed just at the time when the heart is heaviest and the brain most distraught; of the alleviation of distress to bereaved homes and of comfort to advancing age. They show how mighty are the sums yet to be distributed and the certainty of their distribution as soon as due. Whatever else happens in the realm of business and finance, it seems to be certain that men are determined to insure their lives. This is something they are doing in and out of season and, though their fellows are of course dying day by day, the growth of the companies continues and the new insurances are ever greater in number than those who pass from the scene.

Congress virtually decides each year what the salaries of the government officers shall be. Few matters require more care than the adjustment of these salaries in the appropriation bills. If they are made so low that no man without independent means can afford to take a public position, only the rich will be officeholders. Members of the British Parliament serve without pay, but to apply that system in this country would necessarily deprive Congress of much of its best material. On the other hand, salaries which are too large become prizes for persons looking only at the pecuniary inducement. Uncle Sam has accordingly adopted a compromise policy. He underpays the occupants of his more responsible positions; he overpays the lower grades. The supervising architect's salary would be small return for an architect of the same rank in New York or Chicago. The routine clerical work in his office is better rewarded than similar service in private establishments. Although the public properly objects to large salaries, it has never adopted the principle laid down by a woman who wrote an open letter to the newspapers at the time a bill for raising the Governor's salary was under discussion in the Legislature of a certain State. She asked if the State had found difficulty in getting men to take the place at the existing compensation. Until there was some trouble on this score she saw no occasion for a change. In private life we rarely hire the cheapest person we can get whether it be to whitewash a fence or to set a broken leg. There are some curious anomalies in government salaries. The subtreasurer at New York has a larger salary than the treasurer in Washington; collectors of customs in the great cities receive more than the Secretary of the Treasury; import consuls more than the Secretary of State, who usually selects them. Such facts as these emphasize the fact that the government officer is the servant not of his immediate superior, but of the whole people.

LAND OF NO MONEY.

Primitive Methods Prevail in Leslie County, Eastern Kentucky. "I have just returned from eastern Kentucky, where I went to inspect some timber," said L. A. Hotchkiss of Norfolk, to a representative of the Lexington Herald. "My principal operations were in Leslie county, and I was surprised to discover a community in the United States where money is unknown, or practically so. The entire business of this community is done on the barter system. The country store keeps exchange merchandise for any thing and everything the natives have to sell, and ship his motley array of products down to Catlettsburg, when the merchant has it placed in bank b his credit, when he orders more goods paying for them with check. "These merchants usually keep a small amount of money in case I should be required, but the natives, as a rule, do not handle a cent of cash from one year's end to the other. They barter among themselves and with the merchants, and when I bought land the most of those who sold to me would not accept my money until the merchants assured them that it was genuine. Leslie county is in the heart of the Kentucky mountains, and is very sparsely populated, which accounts for its primitive condition, but it is probably the only section of the United States remaining where the people do not know what money is.

Easily Believed.

"Many have said that if Longfellow were living to-day he could not tell his poems," remarked the girl with the book. "I'm sure of it," replied the amateur poet. "Why, I haven't been able to sell mine."—Philadelphia Record.

Live by Amusing Others.

In the vaudeville business alone 100,000 persons earn a living in the United States. All told something like 120,000 persons gain a livelihood from it, amusement stage in our country.

A man who has time to keep a pip lighted isn't very busy.



Restored to Health.

Many weak, suffering women do not know that their kidneys are sick. Backache, tells of sick kidneys and so do urinary disorders. Sick kidneys make bad blood, and bad blood makes bad digestion, heart palpitation, dizzy headaches, nervousness, sleeplessness, sciatica, rheumatic pains and constant depression.

Can't be restored to health until the kidneys are cured. Read how one woman was restored by using Doan's Kidney Pills:

Mrs. H. A. Van Sickle, 311 6th Ave., S. W., Roanoke, Va., says: "Kidney trouble was hereditary in our family and I had been so continually afflicted with the disease that I began to despair of even temporary relief. Sometimes I suffered so severely that I was confined to my bed. The aching in my back was intense and the kidney disorder caused an excess of uric acid in my blood, which impaired my digestion. I was compelled to deny myself of many of the little delicacies of diet. The doctors diagnosed my case as congestion of the kidneys. I had about given up hope when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, but I took only a few doses when their curative powers were proven to my satisfaction. I have never been without them in the house since."

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold by all dealers; price 50 cents; or mailed on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for free trial.

ODD THINGS ON THE PIKE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Tableau of Fashions from Period of Roman Colonies to the present.

Drive of tandem of Zebrules, the new hybrid animal no. found in natural history.

Battle history of America in latest cyclorama ever constructed.

Gypsy lane of Barcelona with genuine Romanys.

Boy fire brigade, shetland ponies and complete apparatus.

Clouds of creation of world are of team controlled by vacuum.

Burros carry persons up narrow trails into cliffs sixty feet high.

Genuine Geisha girls dance, sing and serve tea in native kiosk.

World created in hollow shell 150 feet in diameter and 5 feet high.

You remove your shoes before entering the mosque of Omar.

Buddha temple with 500 hideous dolls of the fourteenth century.

Knights in armor tilt in tournament lists.

Cramac's chapel on the rocks of Jashel.

Dadera, the annual sacrificial feast of India.

Transparent mirrors. Yourself one instant: in the next living masterpiece of art.

Adam's rib impersonated by a human being.

Street in Paris with architecture typical of all periods in France.

St. Lawrence's gate at Doregal.

Way of sorrows is 800 feet long; David street is 1,000 feet long.

Fiesta on the Corso de Seville.

Porto Rico has added \$10,000 to its world's fair appropriation making \$30,000 in all.

Idleness and consequent despondency are causing an increase of insanity among the Indians. A year ago the national hospital for insane Indians, at Canton, S. D., began its existence with thirty-four patients; now it has double that number. To lie, steal and murder, are the three most natural passions of man, and all three of them were committed either in the Garden of Eden or in sight of it.

THIN DIET.

No Nourishment in It. It's not easy to keep up when coffee has so ruined the stomach that food won't digest.

A Mo. woman says: "I had been an invalid for two years from stomach trouble caused by coffee, got so bad I couldn't digest food and for quite a while I lived on milk and lime water—nothing but that—a glass of milk and lime water six times a day. In this way I managed to live, but of course did not gain."

"It was about 5 months ago I began using Postum Food Coffee; I did not need the milk and lime water after that, for I gained rapidly and can now eat a good meal and drink from 1 to 3 cups of Postum each meal and feel fine."

"I would not go back to coffee for any reasonable pay. I like Postum better than coffee now and make Postum by directions on box and it is just fine never found a better way to make it than on box. Now this is all true and you can easily prove it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Postum is a brew "from field grain" with all the nourishment left in. It makes red blood and rebuilds particularly well where coffee has done damage as it does to nearly all who drink it.

A 10 days' trial of Postum in place of coffee works wonders. There's a reason.

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

DISCIPLINING PERSIAN PRINCES.

In a country where to-morrow is more important than to-day the virtue of punctuality is not considered important. The Persians regulate their watches by the setting of the sun; that is to say, at sundown all well-regulated watches should point to twelve o'clock. The manner of telling the time from that moment is a question of so many hours after sunset for the first six hours, or so many hours before sunrise for the next six hours. The meeting of the hands once more the figure twelve is called by the Persians the desteh. Mr. Wilfrid Sparrow, in "Persian Children of the Royal Family," says that the tardiness of the children of the house of Kajer flamed for an everlasting eclipse of the sun. In his duties as tutor he found that punctuality had no definite meaning.

"Late again?" I cried.

"Yes, sair." This from Feridun, in a voice designed to suggest careless inquiry.

"Do you think I am your servant, jeune prince?" I asked.

"Yes, sair, n-o-n-o, sair I do not know sair," said Feridun, somewhat alarmed.

"When I have given you a sound thrashing, my friend, I shall leave you to settle the point at your leisure," and so saying I suited the action to the word. All my pupils divined, I hope and believe, how hard it was to me to steel my heart against their inroads on my compassion.

To his imperial highness I made a clean breast of his son's unpunctuality. Bahram Mirza acting as interpreter; then I went on to say that, while I was proud to be his servant, I refused to be treated by his children as their domestique. The latter word caught his ear at once, and he awoke to the subtle distinction.

"Domestique, non!" he roared turning upon the interpreter at his elbow, and boxing his ears right and left at every word. "Excellence, oui! Domestique, non!" Then, having repeated the words to each boy in turn and enforced them in the same way, he strode along, very deliberately, to the trembling servants, who are lining the walls, and thrashed them round the room with his cane in a manner both dignified and effective. After this he reached out for my hand, saying in Persian, "Did I not tell you to use the sticks?" You have a whip handy. Use it."

"Well, it is ordered," I replied whereat the prince beamed humorously upon me, and then left the room.

HOW WE CATCH COLD.

Mischiefous Germs Lodge in the Nasal Passage.

The London Hospital, a medical magazine, maintains that colds are caught, the colds that have nasal catarrh for their chief symptom, in the same way that other infectious diseases are caught—by the lodgment of a germ. The character of the germ is not specified. This is no new discovery or theory. Knowing persons have long been careful about exposing themselves to infection by persons who have a cold, lest they "catch it." The old notion that a cold is result of exposure to draught or to cold air or of getting the feet wet has been abandoned, although it is true that one may get a chill in that way which will afford some of the symptoms and sensations of the nasal catarrh caused by a noxious germ. It is safer to avoid close contact with a person who has this cold. A horse that has been wintered out often catches cold upon being brought into the stable in the spring. Experiments with disinfectants have shown that it is not the warmth of the stable that induces the cold. Arctic voyagers are commonly free of colds until their return to a community where they prevail. In the small rock island of St. Kilda, one of the western Hebrides, colds are unknown except when it is visited by some vessel, and it is said that the inhabitants can distinguish between the different kinds of colds brought by different ships. There is much similar evidence relating to the subject, and the Hospital declares that "some source of infection must be present before it is possible to catch cold." What appears to be needed is a specific germicide which may be used either for prevention or cure.—Boston Herald.

A Bargain Hunter. It was a pleasant-looking Irishwoman, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger, who walked into a store and asked the price of the collars she had seen displayed in the window. "Two for a quarter," said the clerk. "How much would that be for one?" "Thirteen cents." She pondered. Then, with her forefinger, she seemed to be making invisible calculations on the sleeve of her coat. "That," she said, "would make the other collar twelve cents, wouldn't it? Just give me that wan."

Up to Her. "John" whispered John's wife, "I'm thoroughly convinced there's a burglar downstairs."

"Well, dear," replied her husband, sleepily, "I hope you don't expect me to have the courage of your convictions."—Philadelphia Press.

Quick Action. "That distinguished-looking man is a veteran of seven wars."

"You don't mean it! Why, he looks too young to have seen service like that. How does it happen?"

"He spent a month in South America one time."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

A new course has been established at the university of Michigan within the past three years: administrative law, naval architecture, higher commercial education forestry, and insurance.

Whales and serpents are voiceless. So, are the porcupine, the armadillo and the giraffe.

A fireproof chimney, made entirely of paper, has been erected in Breslau Prussia. It is fifty feet long.

This is Miraculous. Manhattan, Kan., March 14.—One of the strangest cases that has ever been heard of in Riley Co. is that of the three-year-old daughter of Mr. Jonas Brubaker, of this place.

Some time ago the little girl took whooping cough, which was followed by pneumonia. When the pneumonia left her, she was taken down with malaria fever with at times symptoms of spinal meningitis.

The family doctor brought her safely through these troubles, but after the fever Bright's Disease set in and the doctors gave her up. Her father tells the rest of the story.

"We began to give her Dodd's Kidney Pills, and after she had taken about three and a half boxes, she was entirely cured. Now she is well as any child, running and playing as if nothing had ever been the matter with her. The doctors said she was beyond the reach of medicine. Dodd's Kidney Pills certainly saved our little girl's life, when she was so far into the chronic stage of Bright's Disease that we thought nothing could save her."

AGRICULTURE IN WESTERN CANADA.

Its Grain Fields Ranching Lands—Dairying Resources.

The editor of the Wisconsin Agriculturist, who was one of a party of editors of agricultural papers, took a trip through Canada during the past spring, writes to his paper in the following strain:

The reason of his visiting Canada was to satisfy himself that the reports coming to his paper regarding the wonderful resources of that country were accurate. In view of the wonderful settlement that was going on there, many from this country crossing the line in search of permanent homes and in view of what he had heard in regard to conditions of soil, water, climate, topography, fuel, grasses, rain fall, markets, etc., and also the influence which these have had on the present and future of agriculture he deemed it necessary to make an extended trip through all of the above territory.

In speaking of the Province of Manitoba, he says:

"The province of Manitoba comprises within its limits the far famed grain-growing valleys of the Assiniboine and Red Rivers. Although called the Prairie Province of Canada, Manitoba has large areas of forests, numerous rivers and vast water expansions.

"The soil is a rich, deep mould, or loam, resting on a deep clay sub-soil. It is well adapted to wheat growing, giving a bountiful yield of the finest quality, known the world over as No. 1 hard wheat. During the past ten years the growth of wheat and other grains has steadily increased, until now the production, by 35,000 farmers, reaches over 100,000,000 bushels. Of the 23,000,000 arable acres in Manitoba, probably not one-half of it is occupied. Cultivated grasses yield about two tons per acre, and native grasses a ton and a half.

"There can be no question but that dairying will become a great industry throughout the Northwest, and especially cheese making, as the climate is favorable and similar to that of Ontario.

"Crops grown are wheat, barley, oats, flax, rye, peas, corn for fodder, brome, potatoes roots etc. The soil is very fertile and moisture ample. The climate is good and the growing season, while not quite so long as in Wisconsin, matures crops as the sun shines much longer, rising about 4 o'clock and shines until about 9 at night. One can easily read a newspaper at 10 p. m. The long day's make growth fast and push crops to maturity ahead of frost.

"The ranching, the wheat growing and the mixed farming belts all cross over Assiniboine. The yield and the quality of wheat raised along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at such places as Indian Head and its allied districts, have become famous. Its possibilities are shown by the averages of tests made at the experimental farm in 1902, when eleven varieties of the most suitable wheat, sown on April 19, were cut in 130 days, and yielded 4,314 pounds of straw and 43 bushels and 2 pounds of grain per acre. Its mixed farming area is excellent, its range cattle, horses and sheep are the equals of any seen in the Northwest, and its treeless portion is underlaid with coal. The town of Medicine Hat is heated and illuminated with natural gas. There are abundant deposits of brick, pottery and fire clays."

Agents of the Canadian Government will be pleased to mail an Atlas to any one interested and also all other information regarding railway rates, etc.

Mark Twain, while traveling on a lecture tour met on the train a friend, who asked the humorist: "What sort of audience do you like best? Who in your opinion, make the most responsive and sympathetic listeners?" "College men," replied Mark, after a moments thought, "college men and convicts."

Denmark will have at the world's fair large exhibits in the departments of agriculture, liberal arts, manufactures and transportation.

DOLLAR HUMOR CURE

From Pimples to Scrofula From Infancy to Age

To those who have suffered long and hopelessly from Humors of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, and who have lost faith in doctors, medicines, and all things human, CUTICURA Soap, Ointment, and Pills appeal with a force hardly to be realized. Every hope, every expectation awakened by them has been more than fulfilled. More great cures of Simple, Scrofulous, and Hereditary Humors are daily made by them than by all other Blood and Skin Remedies combined, a single set, costing but one dollar, being often sufficient to cure the most distressing cases when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 25c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per trial of 60), Ointment, 25c.; Soap, 25c.; Jar of Pills, 25c. (in form of 100 Pills, 25c. per trial of 60). Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 107 Columbus Ave.; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors, N. Y. Send for "All About the Skin and Scalp."

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.00 & \$3.50 SHOES

W. L. Douglas shoes have by their excellent style, easy-fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any shoes in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you \$4 to \$5—the only difference is the price. Sold Everywhere. Look for name and price on bottom. Douglas uses Corona Brand Colton, which is everywhere conceded to be the finest Patent Leather yet produced. Fast Co. or E. J. & Co. Sole Proprietors. Write for Catalog. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.



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Put Up in Collapsible Tubes.

A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain relieving and curative qualities of this medicine are wonderful. It will soothe the toothache at once, and relieve headache and neuralgia. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for aches in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gony complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations." Price 10 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps, we will send you a tube by mail. No article should be accepted by the public unless the name carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine. CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO. 17 State Street, New York City.

365 Days

ON RAINY DAYS WEAR TOWER'S Waterproof OILED CLOTHING BLACK or YELLOW. IT MAKES EVERY DAY COUNT no matter how wet the weather.

Every garment guaranteed. Ask your dealer. If he will not supply you, send for price list of Dickers, Suits, Hats, Horse Covers, and Uggan Boots.

Tower & Co., Boston, Mass. Tower Canadian Co., Toronto, Can.

Colonel Miranda, of the Mexican Rurales, will exhibit his famous vaquero saddle at the world's fair. This saddle, which is a work of art, cost \$20,000 and has been eight or ten years in course of construction. Most of the equipment of the Intramural railroad at the world's fair are closed vestibules cars. There are fifty-seven cars, fifty-one closed and six open. Their length is 48 feet 2 inches and their width 8 feet 6 inches.